

Educational.

W. L. Hawkins, Editor.

INTELLIGENCE—ignorance costs. Those between them.

QUALITY, not quantity, should be the test of success in teaching.

INTELLIGENT, well posted people sustain the teacher in his work of instruction and discipline.

Do you want to keep yourself interested? Keep an honest conscientious discharge of your duty.

Do you want your patrons to be interested? Then keep them posted in what you are doing for them and their children.

ONE good black board with a teacher who knows how to manipulate it does more good than all the scientific appliances for punishment.

When the first Napoleon was asked at St. Helena how France might be regenerated, his answer was, "by educating the mothers of France."

In Wyoming the women vote. Every school house, we venture, has an attention with a hat rack, and is innocent of the times of whisky and tobacco.

Do you want to keep your pupils interested? Keep them advancing, not so particularly from page to page of the text book as from vague idea to settled fact.

It matters not how much learning—how much wisdom your teacher has, if he has not tact to get on pleasantly and smoothly with his scholars, he is, as a teacher, a failure.

If you have an idea that is useful, tell it. Remember if you tell it through your local paper, and tell it, it may benefit thousands of others, without losing one bit of the usefulness to yourself.

A YET another applicant for the situation as teacher in a village school, being questioned by the trustees as to her qualifications, replied: "I am much of an arithmetician, but I am an elegant grammarian."

X. Y. Z.—Write just what you have to say in plain words, which are unmistakably English, and use as few of them as you clearly express what you want; then your style will be perspicuous and forcible.

ST. HELENA, Napoleon's "living tomb" was discovered by the Portuguese in 1591. Afterwards it came into the hands of the Dutch, and finally, in 1851, it fell into the hands of the English, who still have possession.

Build good school houses, supply them with comfortable seats, furnish them with books of reference, plenty of black board surface, leave them sensibly ventilated; then your children will, at all times be willing to attend school.

J. P.—Your letter does tolerably well, but you make too many common-place French and Latin quotations. Purify of stilted common sense form your highest opinion of "what it takes to make a good business letter," for a necessary clarity of friendship.

In every department of education intellectual processes are quickened, and invigorated by the manipulation of materials; by the practical doing; by the application of theory to practice; by the conversion of thoughts into acts.

STEVENS—Liverpool—Among so many really excellent Educational periodicals, it is hard to answer your question definitely. The *American Journal of Education*, published at St. Louis, and the *Electric Teacher*, published at Louisville, are, in our opinion, among the best.

THE *American Journal of Education* for February is received. It is, as other numbers have been, a check full of readable and helpful articles just such as will make its readers wiser and better teachers. Would that every teacher and parent in the land were taking and reading the *American*.

THE Commissioner's "Reports of violations" are interesting and instructive, and well calculated to incite the people to improve their houses and schools. When will the people of Ohio county see that a more liberal outlook for schools is the tree of country? Well, some have seen it, and are rejoicing accordingly.

A TEACHER who has no mind punishing a child for every little fault, who thinks he is keeping good order in proportion as he strikes terror to the hearts of his pupils—who feels glorified and exalted as he sees the little ones tremble and cower as he passes—would more nearly find his proper place and calling in a butcher's shop, or in the training of fighting dogs.

How true is it that the stream never flows higher than the fountain! This is preeminently true in education. If you want your children learned, you must send them to teachers who are learned. How can a man who has to "study of nights" to keep ahead of his classes, ever hope to make good scholars. Will your children learn morality from an immoral teacher—as well expect to gather figs from a thorn.

We have just finished the reading of the *Electric Teacher* for December. We would recommend the *Electric* to all who are interested in the matter of education, and who like to read and be posted in such things as pertain to teaching and education. Its value to a thoughtful teacher is simply incalculable, while it is almost as much value to every patron of a school. Its price puts it within the reach of all—only one dollar a year. Each number is really worth the money.

ONE great reason why children are frequently so averse to going to school, is to be found in the fact that the skill of the architect and builder is so taxed to render the school house as hateful and repulsive to the children as possible. This is, we suppose, assuring the fond parent that their loved (2) ones are actuated by no other motive than the strong desire to become as learned as themselves. Then the benches! They are, in the majority of country school houses, the most ingenious contrivances of diabolical torture.

Household and Farm Notes.

TO REMOVE HAMBERS.—Wash the hair thoroughly in rain water, with a good deal of borax dissolved in it.

It is useless to say that good crops come from good seed. It is not so. The secret is in selecting the seed with care, draining the fields, keeping out cattle and having sound fences.

YOUNG stock fattens much more readily than old stock. Pigs, when they have attained to their growth, fatten at a less rate than when younger. The same is true of steers and all other animals.

Don't be afraid of feeding your young hogs during cold weather; more harm will come from feeding them than over feeding. It takes a good deal of food to keep an animal warm, and provide the material for energy.

A GOOD Jersey cow, during ten years of usefulness, will produce milk enough to pay for her keep, and then, at the end of the world, will be the best butter in the world into the bargain, and will cost several times as much as the heaviest feed animal.

FLORIANE POLISH.—Take spirits of turpentine in the proportion of two ounces to one quart of water, add a rag, and polish with backskin, and afterwards with the hand. This polish looks splendid on pianos or organs and gives them a gloss not otherwise obtainable.

LOW PRICES.—The yield in row peas is from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre, according to land. The yield in hay is from two to four tons, also according to land. A neighbor has raised five wheat crops, one year after another, on several acres of what was poor land when he began with it, and the two last crops made sixteen to twenty bushels per acre. The first crop of this land was five bushels to the acre. *Franklin's Farmer*, Colburn, Tenn.

A HINT FOR THE POULTRY YARD.—As soon as newly hatched chickens are strong enough to handle, say in twenty-four hours after they come from the shell, grease the top of the head with a little lard, repeating the operation at the end of a week. If you can trust yourself to use mineral oil, mix a bit of the oil, quarter as large as a pea, with sufficient lard or oil to grease the head of the chicken, and apply to the head, rubbing it well in. An eminent poultry raiser assures us that chickens treated in this manner never become affected with gapes provided they are supplied with fresh water and have ordinary good care. *N. Y. Herald*.

A MODEL.—You will always find a successful farmer on the alert for facts that have a bearing on his pursuits. I don't make much difference how far where he picks them up, but he is determined to know all that is new, and he profits by it. This kind of a farmer is more than a match for any other, and converses with men of intelligence. He studies, thinks and plans before going into any new enterprise. He pursues the same course with any other successful business man. He seeks to do the best, and in the cheapest market, manages to sell in the highest market, and very seldom fails to get the best prices. This farmer looks about him by aid of his current information knows when to sell or hold his property. *The Minnesota Farmer*.

GRAHAM FLOUR.—To have goods in perfection one needs to have good Graham flour. And to have good Graham flour the true way is to take the very best wheat and have it ground without rolling. Many farmers live conveniently near to a mill, but have no flouring mill except at a distance. Such farmers can have their wheat ground at an elevation corn mill, and can have bread which is far better than that made from the flour. Graham flour that is sold at grocery stores is often a poor article. Very frequently there is twice the amount of bran that there would be if none had been added over and above what came out of an application of ground wheat. It families would live more on grain or bread made from unrolled flour, they would be far healthier. Children, by having material for growth, would have fine and large well developed forms, and their teeth would remain good for a great length of time. The phosphate which is in the bran of wheat is a most important element to a complete diet, we are largely deprived of when we eat bread made entirely from the flour. *Western Christian Advocate*.

BROWN PAPER AGAINST THE COLD.—The "old woman's" remedy for a "cold in the chest" is a sore throat, or a bruiser, which consisted of an application of brown paper steeped in beer and vinegar applied to the chest—resulting in the healing of the paper. A wet pad of the material, so far as the surface of the skin was concerned, acted almost as well as a layer of wet linen rag protected with a thick covering of flannel. The brown paper of the common sort is an effective non-conductor, and may be most advantageously employed as covering for beds or to keep on scanty clothing. If this were generally known among the poor, strong sheets of this paper would be staked to the back of ragged quilts, with the result of rendering many a poor family comfortable because heated and protected against the winter weather of these winter nights. A piece of thick paper inserted between the flannel and skin of a wretched, or to the back of a thin coat, will render it warm as well as light. The suggestion is a small one, but it is simple to carry into effect, and will be found effective. *London*.

A PLEASANT REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.—"Our cook," said T. C. Osborn, M. D., Greenboro, Ala., "has prescribed herself to me with a swollen cheek, asking for something to relieve the toothache, from which she had been suffering all night, and for which she refused to have the tooth extracted. As there was nothing of the usual kind at hand, I was on the point of telling her to call in on my office, or to let her sister, when it occurred to my mind that there was in the house a vial of compound tincture of benzoin, which I had been using upon a young mother as a protection against sore nipples.

"After cleansing the decayed tooth, I saturated a pledget of cotton lint with the tincture and packed it into the cavity, hoping that the benzoin would be warmed as well as light. The suggestion is a small one, but it is simple to carry into effect, and will be found effective. *London*.

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A BLENDED LIFE.

THE WORKS OF SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR FILING BOOKS AND COMPASS.

When the Evansville, Owensboro and Nashville railroad became bankrupt, certain questions of great importance, such as the list of stockholders and the amount of stock held by them, and the amount of money on hand for the distribution, were submitted to Mr. J. Z. Moore, Register in Bankruptcy, for report. Yesterday this gentleman filed a very voluminous document in the case, which bore the name of his report. The lawyers for the E. W. Evansville, in which, with exceptions to certain parts of the report, the report was in Moore's account was his aggregate of loss for filing books and compass. Altogether, it seems that he landed 71,500 books and compass, and for filing each of these he charged ten cents, which method gave him a claim of \$7,150.00. Some of these books had as many as forty compasses. The E. W. Evansville, a creditor of the road, and the holder and owner of the second mortgage bond issued by the road. To Moore's charges and fees in entering exceptions to the report, the ground that the charge was not allowed by the statute. Judge Brown heard arguments on both sides of the question and sustained Chief's exceptions, annulling at the same time that the Register would be allowed to charge ten cents for each bond and each detached compass. The net amount to be distributed according to Register's report, was \$48,500.00; but the sum taken from his charges by the action of the court, yesterday, will materially increase this sum. *Chattanooga*.

FOR REASONS AGAINST SUCRATING.

1. It is mean. A man of high-toned morals would as soon sell a sheep.

2. It is vulgar. A gentleman according to Webster, is a "gentle man, well-to-do, refined." Such a man would never make mud pies in the street than sugar.

3. It is ineffectual. Offensive to delicacy, and unfit for luncheon and dinner. It is foolish. All other sins, like theft, have momentary benefits, but this has none. The sweeter bites Satan's bare back.

4. It is abusive. To the one who receives the oath, the tongue that utters it, and the person to whom it is aimed.

5. It is venomous. The sweeter's heart is like a nest of vipers, when he swears one sticks out its head.

6. It is contemptible. It forfeits the respect of all the truly wise and good.

7. It is wicked. Violating the law and provoking the displeasure of Jehovah.

8. It is cowardly. Implying a fear of not being believed or obeyed.

9. It is dangerous. Implying a fear of not being believed or obeyed.

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